WALLACK No. ODD'S.

7THAVE. AND STRING. 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—The New Cyclorama of the Buttles of Vicksburg.

6TH ASPROX PHEATRE—S—Vikado.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—S—Caucht in a Corner.

28 EAST 14TH-ST.—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Canfield Competitive Art Exhibition.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Waldemar undecided about accepting the throne of Bulgaria; the Czar and Bismarck favoring Prince Nicholas, of Mingrelia; a more positive attitude for Austria. === Mr. Gladstone cailing on the Liberals to reunite. - Death of Paul Bert, French Minister in Anam, === Excessive gold premium in the Argentine Republic. The Prussian military budget.

Domestic-Millionaire Moen's secret revealed in court. = Papers read before the National Academy of Sciences. — The suit of the Government against the Beil Telephone Company decided in favor of the company. \_\_\_\_ Miss Frances Greenway, of Syracuse, shot herself. - The Shipping League at Pensacola. Resolutions of the anti-organ wing of the United Presbyterian Church opposing the use of instruments. === The Chicago strike believed to be a failure, == Explosion and fire in a Philadelphia factory; several

CHY AND SUBURBAN .- Slarp and the other alleged bribe-givers pleaded not guilty. === Robert P. Porter on the benefits of Protection. = Mayor Grace required to answer the suit brought by Grant & Ward's receiver. === The canvass of the city votes — New subways decided upon. —
Departure of the Japanese Prince. — indignation at Collector Magone's action. \_\_\_\_ Many wedding ceremonies performed — A Brooklyn man shot at his wife. — Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains) - 4658d. per ounce -77.67 cents - Stocks, after opening firm, were lower, closing feverish and weak-

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair weather, followed by light rains; nearly statemperature. Temperature yesterday Highest, 58-; lowest, 479: average, 51349.

When Mayor Grace steps down into private life again he will have his hands full of business and one of the most disagreeable items therein will be the suit of the receiver of Grant & Ward to recover \$150,000 which he alleges in his complaint Mr. Grace wrongfully obtained. It will be a matter of public satisfaction if the defendant in this suit comes off with an undamaged reputation. The Grant & Ward scandals have cost this community too dearly

Congressman Hiscock's opinions on politics are always worth reading; but those which are reported in THE TRIBUNE this morning will attract especial attention. He believes that within the next two years the Administration and the Democratic party will have to accept the position of the Republican party on the tariff, or else let that become the leading issue before the country. Eitner alternative is about as disagreeable as the Democratic mind can conceive of, and either means its defeat at the polls in 1888.

Jacob Sharp and his associates in the Broadway Railroad scheme pleaded not guilty yesterday before Recorder Smyth. The number and reputation of the lawyers who represented the defendants indicate that no means in which meney or legal ingenuity can be of assistance will be left unused to prevent these men from sharing Jachne's fate. Yet if Jachne's conviction meant anything it proved that he received a large sum of money from semebody who was interested in obtaining the Broadway Railroad franchise. If public pre-judgment of any case is right, the inferences from the Jaehne trial and the conduct of the Broadway railway officials justify a popular verdict

The Chicago strike appears to be weak ening, and it is said that it may be declared " off " this morning. Three things have principally helped to this end: the calling out of the militia to preserve peace, the ease with which the employers have been obtaining Lew men. and the dissensions among the strikers themselves. This last has been the most significant feature of the situation from the beginning. An organization divided against itself is as sure to fall in time as a house under like circumstances. Mr. Powderly's representatives may have perceived this, and, compared with the beginning of trouble in their own ranks, the success of the strike sinks into insignificance. Hence the probable surrender. How long a settlement obtained under these conditions would last is a different question alto-

THE TRIBUNE'S special foreign dispatches this morning show how Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner has braced up the nerves of the Bulgarians. When the purport of it was made known at Sophis the people hurrahed for England and the Queen, and grouned before the Russian Consulate. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent Russian intrigue has been checked, and the address of Count Kalnoky to-morrow before the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation is awaited with anxiety. After hearing It the Czar may pause; but it does not follow that Bulgaria even then will get the ruler just chosen by the National Assembly. The most she can expect is not to be swallowed whole by the Russiau bear. Perhaps, after all, the Bulgarians will lose little in losing Waldemar. \*Ask papa," was the timid reply of that hope- averted by arbitration or the summoning of a

ful youth when the Sobranje's proposal was conveyed to him. Now, the Bulgarians deserve a manly ruler, at least.

The first duty of a Collector of the Port of New-York is hardly to place obstacles in the way of commerce; he ought, at least, to give commericial custom as much weight as a judge on the beach. This is not Mr. Magone's idea, however, and he has accordingly revived an obsolete etatute of 1799 allowing no vessel to have her clearance papers until a manifest giving the name, weight and value of every article of the cargo has been filed at the Custom House. This was easily enough done in 1799; but in these days of heavy tonnage, the law would bear heavily on all steamships and prevent the reception of freight for many hours before sailing. Commercial custom, therefore, has allowed the manifest to be filed after sailing. That has no weight with the present Collector. He will allow no such trifling with the law, and announces that every violation of it will be punished with a fine of \$500. The business community can judge by this how dear to the heart of the Democratic Collector is the commercial prosperity of New-York.

THE TELEPH NE DACISION.

The Southern telephone speculators fancied that they had carried their point when they secured control of the Department of Justice. With an Attorney-General whose political in fluence and official station could be "banked upon" to an unlimited extent, and with a Solicitor-General who could be depended upon at twenty-tour hours' notice to sanction Government proceedings for invalidating the Bell patents, these light-fingered and enterprising representatives of the New South imagined that their fortunes were made. They remained confident of final success when the Memphis suit was discontinued by the President's order and the application was referred to Secretary Lamar, for they were aware that his principal subordinates in the Department of the Interior were stockholders in the Pan-Electric Company. When the decision in favor of a Government suit was rendered they were not sucprised; and as the preparations for breaking down the Bell patents were conducted on a large scale, they congratulated themselves upon being in complete possession of the field. The most expensive counsel could be hired at the cost of the Government; judicial districts where the Bell patents had been uniformly sustained could be avoided; and the suit could be brought under the most favorable conditions for the rivals of the Bell Company. The first disappointment to which the Attor-

ney-General's business associates were doomed was the death of Judge Baxter, who had been selected as the best man on the United States bench for the purposes of the telephone claimants. He was known among lawyers as "a patent-smasher," and while his ability and incorruptibility were not open to suspicion, his sympathies were believed to be strongly enlisted against patent corporations. His death was a misfortune, the speculators admitted; but they rapidly recovered their spirits as they observed increasing evidences of the Government's energy in pressing the suit against the Bell Company. The Administration had been gravely censured for condoning the Pan-Electric scandal. Its reputation was involved in the issues of law and fact to be presented in favor of invalidating the existing patents. Success in the courts would be a political triumph. Defeat in the courts would be a political reverse. The speculators were confident of success, because they knew that they could command not merely the resources of the Department of Justice, but the political influence of the Administration as well.

How keen must be the humiliation of telephone speculators, within and outside of the Government departments, in learning that their case has been dismissed! It has been thrown out on the first hearing for lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court which was so carefully selected. The presiding judge of the Circuit had been nominated by President Cleveland himself after the death of Judge Baxter, and he had been appointed from Tennessee, where Senator Harris and his Pan-Electric associates were especially influential. Yet the bench decides against the Government and rattles the suit out of court. That influential statesman, Judge Thurman, has been retained to no purpose; the learned and eloquent counsel assisting him have failed to convince the court that it possessed jurisdiction; and ex-Solicitor General Goode and his associates are advised to bring the suit in some other district, like Massachusetts, where no question of jurisdiction can be raised. The Department of Justice has utterly failed in its attempt to secure a trial of the suit under conditions favorable to the speculators. The Administration, which condoned Mr. Garland's prostitution of public functions to private ends, has not succeeded in dishonoring or compromising the reputation of the Federal courts.

BULGARIA AND THE CZAR.

English opinion is not divided respecting Bulgaria, and is faithfully represented by Lord Iddesleigh at the Foreign Office. That opinion briefly expressed is that the liberties of the Bulgarians are their own political property, and are not to be handed over in whole or in part to Russia. Theoretically, they have the exclusive right to choose and elect their sovereign and to conduct their own Government, By the Treaty of Berlin the consent of the Powers was made the final condition of the succession of a Prince, but the Deputies nominated and elected him. Practically, however, Prince Alexander owed his nomination to the Russian Foreign Office, which vouched for him as a suitable candidate to ,the throne. He was then elected and his title was confirmed by the Powers. If the same privilege of nomination be accorded to Russia in the present crisis, Bulgarian liberties will be sacrificed only in the sense in which they were sacrificed at the previous election. Russia as the liberator of the Principality from Turkish tyranny will be allowed to name Prince Alexander's successor. We say this on the assumption, which the latest dispatches favor, that Prince Waldemar will not accept the Bulgarian crown.

It is not improbable that both the Bulgarian Deputies and the Powers would agree to accept a Russian nomination under the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Berlin, if this concession would satisfy the Czar's ambition or vanity. The Deputies would willingly elect Nicholas of Montenegro, or any German prince or duke favored by Russia, if in that way they could avert the present crisis and preserve their Constitutional system. | The German and Austrian courts, and England as well, would consider this concession a cheap expedient for maintaining European peace and dispelling the chances of war. But there seems little likelihood of the Czar's acceptance of these terms. There has been a Rassian candidate on the throne before. He was unable to resist the popular will, which is markedly hostile to foreign intervention in domestic affairs. A second Russian candidate, acting within Constitutional lines, might prove as powerless an instrument of the Russian Foreign Office.

The Russian Government, even if it has no thoughts of war, knows that it is quite prudent to conduct a campaign of open menace and diplomatic aggression. Hostilities can be

Conference at the last moment, and, meanwhile, bluster, intimidation and bribery are safe expedients. The Czar wants something in addition to the right of nominating Prince Alexander's successor. He desires practical g narantees that the road over the Balkan to Constantinople will not be closed against his troops. If Russian officers were placed at the head of the Bulgarian army, and the control of the Principality's alliances were entrusted to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, he would be content to have Prince Waldemar or any German candidate called to the throne, Bulgarian liberties he is not disposed to disturb. But he does not want a ramport raised against the Russian advance on Constantinople, where his father saw only an open road,

RESULTS OF "REFORM."

For nearly two years Democrats have been turning Republicans out of office on various false pretences, or on charges of offensive partisanship, and putting in men who were almost all especially offensive partisans, and many of whom were jail-birds or notoriously corrupt persons. The true reason and the only reason for these changes was that they were expected to strengthen and entrench the party in power. The old-fashioned notion that political workers in official positions can shape and sway public opinion is at the bottom of these changes; the esult is a test of the correctness of that opinion.

It was noticed long ago that the power of patronage was used more sweepingly for partisan ends in Virginia and Indiana than in any other States. The late Vice-President Hendricks and Senator Voorhees were in accord about that one thing in Indiana, and the anxiety of Democrats to break down Mahene led to the expulsion of almost all Republicans from office in Virginia before the Reform Administration was six months old. Vi ginia and Indiana are the two States in which the Democratic party has sustained the most humitiating defeat. Both give larger majorities for Republican casdidates than were given two years ago for President Cleveland. Virginia, a Southern S ate, elects a majority of Republican Congressmen. Indiana elects a Republican State ticket by a larger majority than it gave to Cleveland. and a majority of Republican Corgressmen. So far as the returns go, a complete political revolution has been made in these States against the party which entrenched itself in power by a most vigorous use of patronage. In Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan, especial efforts were made to debauch public opinion and to overcome Repub ican influence by the use of patronage, and these have resulted in greatly increased Republican majorities. In Connecticut, especial efforts to retain the advantage which the Democrats had in 1884 have resulted in transferring a great many votes to the Republican side, though the Democrats gain one Congressman. In New-York and New-Jersey, similar efforts to strengthen the Democratic party by the use of patronage have resulted in a heavy loss in Congressmen, though the Third party votes leave the Republicans still in a

minority. These results exactly accord with Republican predictions. President Cleveland was warned that the removal of many thousand Republicans from office would only set free to work against his party an army of effective men. He was warned that an attempt to divide the spoils among hungry Democrats would only divide his party, set factions against each other, cripple the active men selected for office, and anger or disgust the active men not selected. All these things the President himself saw at first, and he promised to be a genuine Civil Service Reformer. But he has not the fidelity of character to withstand his party, and has made his promises and professions ridiculous by a sweeping change of officials for partisan reasons only, and the consequences are exactly what Republicans predicted. He has divided and weakened his friends, and united ard strength-

THE TWO CLAIMANTS.

An odder meeting than that of the two Tichborne "claimants" before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn the other day can seldom occur, and there was not a little drollery in the manner of it. The original claimant, whom an English court declared to be certainly not Sir Roger Tichborne, while it left in doubt his identity with Arthur Orton or Thomas Castro, seems to have been impelled by irresistable curiosity to see what his rival looked like. The rival, whose identity is already so much mixed that the United States Government thinks a trial necessary to clear it up, appears to have shown no special desire to become acquainted with his predecessor in the thorny path of claimancy. The Claimant (with a capital C.) is reported to have muttered the word "Impostor!" after examining the Brooklyn Tichborne. This no doubt was a touch of melodrama, for if the two augurs of old could scarce contain their inclination to tributing to a Democratic journal. laugh when their eyes encountered during the performance of their rites, how much stronger must have been the risible temptation which the two claimants successfully resisted on this occasion.

Yet there is probably much difference between them. When the first attempt was made to personate the young baronet whose disappearance on the coast of South America had left the heirship of a fine estate in doubt, many circumstances combined to render such a game as Orton is supposed to have played seem feasible to a man of small general information. After the two trials which resulted in so thorough an exploitation of the enterprise, however, it required a very different kind of character to renew the experiment. An imagination peculiarly buoyant, a confidence passing the confines of sanity, were needed to commend so arduous and risky an undertaking. The man who, in the face of the claimant's experience, can make up his mind to try over again the claimant's devices, and this for the sake of a property which the first proceedings terribly depleted, cannot be placed in the category of practical people. The evidence brought forward to show that the Curtis who calls himself Tichborne is really Ferris, already demonstrates the eccentricity of this peculiar person, while his explanation of this evidence is of a kind to suggest the probability that if he ever of attention. gets as far as England and begins his operations, he will gravitate rather to an asylum than a jail.

Whether these people are mad or bad, however, the singularity of their meeting remains anaffected, and it would be more interesting than most "interviews" are if one could get at the thoughts which must have passed through the minds of both of them. Each of them, of course, knows the truth as regards himself. and must come very near to knowing it in regard to the other. Perhaps the most curious Pin-Roger. This little circumstance, however, troubles them in no way. If they are not like seriors and other workmen on taking of the seriors, so much the workse for him, appears to the the principle they go upon. It is an odd profession, this of claimant, and though its members are few it is to be wondered at that there are even two of them. For when the probabilities are weighed, the chance of suc-like is what might have been expected from the appears to the serior of the special and the serior in the serior in the serior in the serior in the serior of power in the senator Miller's latent of power in the senator Miller's are metal to the internal cauvass.

The friends of Frank Hiscock contend that he holds the balance of power in the senator Miller's are acceptable to whom will be compositors. This is the senator while the senator miller has a freedly begun. The discussion of the senator Miller's are acceptable to well almost of power in the senator Miller's and that the Hool. Like "reformer" who discharged a large number series to the friends of Frank Hiscock contend that he holds the balance of power in the senator Miller's area to go our esteemed but erratic contemporary ("The Louisville Colleges of Prank Hiscock contend that he holds the balance of power in the senator Miller's area of power in the senator Miller's area at the senator Miller's area of power in the senator Miller's area and the profession of the senator Miller's area of power in the senator Miller's area and the profession of power in the senator Miller's area of powers. The contest of powers are area of power in the senator Miller's area of powers are an expected o fact in both the cases is that neither claimant

cess in such a business must appear about as pointment of a man to take charge of the Governconsiderable as the lien upon his Hindoo heaven which the Indian fakir seeks to establish by standing on his head between four blazing fires when the mercury registers one hundred and twenty in the shade.

The free traders are sitting on the addled eggs of hope.

A massage treatment that will reduce the President's introspective apparatus is the kind of treat-

While the lightnings flash and the tempests roo around the Administration's ship, Jonah Garland sits on the poop-deck and leers at the doomed

There is no foundation for the report that Colonel Randall has given his florist an order for a bouquet of cyrress and immortelles to be placed on Colonel Morrison's desk when Congress meets.

While James D. Fish is said to be breaking been represented as waxing fat and lusty on the regimen of Sing Sing. Well that it is so, for the the congenial company of convicted crime.

The Board of Aqueduct Commissioners have reently taken to holding what they call "executive ssions." By this they mean secret sessions. This board is an administrative body and cannot roperly hold executive sessions. We do not believe that they have any right to hold secret meetincs either. They are a public body, transacting public business, spending many millions of public oney, and all their deliberations should be as open as the day. It is difficult to think of any mer or winter expesition. good motive for closing their doors to the public while debating its business. The other day they secretly considered the subject of providing adequate light in the tunnel and shafts. It is noorious that the contractors wilfully neglect this duty, and leave their men to grope around in dimly lighted holes bundreds of feet underground, to ther imminent peril. Corporation Counsel Lacombe has advised the Commissioners that it is their duty to see that plenty of light is provided, and that if the contractors fail to do so they should have it done at the contractors' expense The peo le ha e a right to hear what the Com issioners say and do on this subject. It is not right to shut out the public when it is being considered. If any of the Commissioners is acting in the interest of the contractors, as is so often al leged, let him do it openly and not behind a screen

Mr. Hewitt is trying to carry too much steam. He can't be Mayor and Congressman too.

On bearing of ex-Senator McDonald's remark that "Protection is dead," Colonel Morrison is reported to have said "----

His statement that he was much disappointed at the result of the election, as he had fully expected to be chosen Governor of Pennsylvania, stames Mr. Chauncey F. Black as one of the most remarkable men of the present age.

"I'm no reformer, for I see more light than darkness in the world." Thus sings the poet Wilcox. It is un'erstood that Mr. Garland-Garland of President Cleveland's public-office-isa-public-trust Cabinet-feels that way himself. He's no reformer, and doubtless he sees more (Pan-Electric) light than darkness in the world.

This is from yesterday's "New-York Times": The President's references to the "ghoulish" press were en-tirely institiable, and even necessary. There is no other coun-try in which the head of the Government is treated with such

This is from "The Times" of June 2, 1883: The Governor's statements cannot be fitly characterized by any other term than and actous unless we should venture to call them false. The people will give up their faith in the honest intentions of Governor Cleveland. Governor Cleveland is willing to swindle the architects of the Capitol out of money which the State owes them for work done for the State in order to gain a reputation as a reformer. This is about the cheapest and sourcest trick even of this low-priced statement.

And this is from "The Times" of March 15,

Cleveland is said to have a record as a political reformer, al

We quite arree with "The Times" that its assaults upon Mr. Cleveland, its characterization of him as "cheap," "scurvy" and "low-priced," entions, and all that, is an indulgence of an indecent license. And yet we don't know of any law which compels old Facin to kick himself around in this energetic

It will take more than two years for the free traders to mend their fences.

In the telephone fights the Government has been knocked out in the first round and in its own corner, although the noble old Roman and ex-Solicitor-General Goode hold the sponge between

professors will probably not be put in the stocks. nor have their tongues bored with red-hot iron. nor be banished from the Commonwealth. New-England customs are not what they used to be. "Thomas Jefferson. jr.," is writing a series of

political articles for "The Albany Times." If the elder Jefferson were alive to day he would be an earnest Republican, and hence would be sorely wounded at the spectacle of his junior con-

Chauncey F. Black has been telling "The Democratic Age" what it was that beat him for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. "We have been shot in the back by our own people." sighs Mr. Black. This is a grave indictment. "Our own people" have the floor to explain if they can why they organized themselves into a target excursion and elected Mr. Black's back to be target.

The business public has no special sympathy for the Bell Telephone Company, which has shown itself in various ways to be not only a greedy but an ill-managed corporation But honest men do not desire to have the Federal courts dominated and controlled by the unscrupulous ring of telephone speculators who are entrenched in office under the Democratic Administration. If the telephone suit had not been preceded by the scandalous abuse of public functions by Attorney-General Garland and his associates, public sympathy might have been enlisted on the side of the patent-breakers. As it is, the decision of the Federal court in Obio will be welcomed as a rebuke to Pan-illectric statesmen and telephone "strikers who have been vainly seeking to bleed the Bell Company.

When a politician becomes a boss, the people should get to work and stand him on his head. A member-elect of the Legislature who declared that he was not a candidate for the Speake ship,

was in town yesterday. He attracted a good deal A correspondent of "The San Francisco Argonaut" speaks of a "storyette." It is such winning words as storyette-with which one cannot

but fall in love at first sight-that compensate mankind for the comparatively innocuous desuetude of the Greek and Latin tongues. An Albany dispatch to "The Boston Journal"

states that Governor Hill has lost ground as a politician. Now what good Boston friend of the Administration will be the first to mail Mr. Cleveland a copy of "The Journal" with the Hill article marked with a blue pencil? Such little friendly

ment printing whose only experience in the business was obtained in editing a weekly paper in a small village. This is the way the President performs the "solemn duty" he talks so much

If the Czar is logical, he must reject Waldemar. But inconsistency is Alexander's most conspicuous trait of character.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" will pay the expense of Mr. Beecher's reception, but the statue of Liberty continues to be unprovided for.

Whole hosts of better rascals than James D. Fish have died in prison. His is a case in which justice should be satisfied to the very end.

Brooklyn Republicans are waking up to the fact that one cause of their defeat was their failure to register The plain moral of this is to register next time. If this lesson is thoroughly learned now it may not be too dearly bought.

According to "The Brooklyn Eagle" President lown physically at Auburn. Ferdinand Ward has Cleveland has an "apparent impression that little happened before he went to Washington about which he need concern himself." This may be so; American people do not want to see the young but it is undeniable that some things have hapknave released of an hour of his punishment even | rened since he went to Washington that he does for the sake of bodily sanity. Let him remain in not concern himself about half enough-the Pan-Electric business, for example

The proposition to hold a world's exposition in Washington in 1892 to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus does not awaken any great enthusiasm. An exposition in Washington means a large appropriation by the Government to make it a success, and probably another one to pay its debts after it is over. Besides the atmosphere of Washington is not appropriate for either a sumplace in the country where such an exposition could be made a pecuniary success excert in New-York. There can be little doubt about the benefits likely to flow from another exposition similar to that of 1876, but Washington is not the best place in which to hold it.

If the Russian bear goes much further, he may get his foot into a trap

There is some debate among the Virginia Demorats as to whether it was a landslide or a tidal

General Kaulbars does not a pear to have been onsulted. Consequently he may find it necessary to veto Prince Waldemar's election.

Viewing the prospects for 1888 in the light of the present situation the Republicans will have 198 e'ectoral votes outside of New-York and the Democrats 167. It will take 201 to elect and New-York's vote is 36. This shows clearly enough where the battleground will be.

The efforts that have been made at different times to secure for this city lodgin; houses so that indigent persons would not be sheltered in police station houses, have not been successful. During the last three months 5,140 lodgings were furnished in the station houses to men and boys, and 12,771 to women and girls. The station houses are not proper places for women and girls to lodge in In Boston, where separate houses have been provided, and the lodgers required to do a certain amount of work, the station houses have been freed from lodgers, and where there were formerly 600 lodgers a night in station houses there are now not over one-tenth as many in the homes each The State Charities Aid Association sought night by legislation to effect a similar reform here, but it has not succeeded in doing it.

PERSONAL.

Governor Pattison, of Penn-ylvania, has purchased house in Philadelphia, in anticipation of presently etiring from Harrisburg.

It is observed by "The Chicago Mail" that the three stockyard capitalists in that city. Allerton, Morris and Cudahy, against which the wrath of the strikers has been most directed, began their business lives as obscure and penniless laborers.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, of this city, is holding evangelistic services in Toronto, Canada,

A visitor in Philadelphia is Mr. J. J. Upchurch, ormerly of North Carolina but now of Bethlehem. Penn., who in 1868 founded the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which now numbers more than 170,000 workmen.

Toronto on his return from England, and the made the welkin ring with anti-Gladstone utt General Beaver will be not only Governor of Pennsylvania but also ex-officio commander-in-chief of the State militia. Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, president of the Board of Commissioners of the State Geological Survey, president of the State Board of Agriculture, trustee of the Ponsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and member of at least fifty other boards and associations.

The Rev Dr. Galusha Anderson, recently settled as paster of the First Baptist Church, Salem, Miss., has been elected president of Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Mr. Joseph Cook, lecturing at Quebec, aroused much enthusiasm by promising to erect memorials of Mont-calm and Champlain at Ticonderoga.

Count Beust collected all the caricatures of himelf that appeared during twenty years, and took great pride in showing them to visitors at Altenberg. He also collected newspaper articles and pamphlets relating to himself. His musical talent was considerable. Amongst his valses the most popular, "Retour able. Amongst his vales the most popular, "nesour des Indes," was dedicated to the Princess of Wales. His last poem, dated Altenberr, June. 1886, and entitled "Vorbel," appeared a fortnight ago in "the Vienna Review." It closes with the words, "Forgiveness to enemies, the battle is over."

Ex-President Chapin, of Beloit College, tells that lust forty-one years ago the first Roard of Trustees held its first meeting in the basement of the church of sacred memory. "Eight of the sixteen were present. It was a trying hour. We seemed to have been dreaming before; now we must face a practical duty. In silent pause we sat. One ventured at last to ask, 'Well, brethren, what shall we do?' The saintly Father Kent replied, 'Let us pray,' it was surely the fit thing to do, to make Father Kent the first president of the Board."

It is related in "The Dry-Goods Chronicle" of the late Abbott Lawrence, the rich Boston merchant, that a country trader once bought a few yards of cloth at \$10 per yard at his store. On measuring the goods at home they ran short a quarter of a yard. The trader was almost afraid to speak of so small a matter to so great a merchant. On his next visit to Mr. Lawrence's establishment, however, he plucked up enough courage to say: "Mr. Lawrence, when I was here a few months ago I bought a few yards of broadcloth." "Yes, at \$10 per yard." "According to my
measurement it fell short a quarter." "Fell short a
quarter! That will never do; it should have overrun a quarter." Turning to his bookkeeper, he said:
"Credit this man with half a yard of our best broadcloth." That customer was nailed for life.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP. Mr. Miller will succeed himself if "The Jamestown

ournal" is a trustworthy prophet. "The Albany Journal," in an article on the Senatorship, after naming Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock and Levi P. Morton as the three leading candidates, and heartily commending all three, adds that "There are many indications that some of the most active

arrayed on the side of Mr. Morton next winter." Three of the four Republican members of the Legislature from Kings County, according to "The Brook-lyn Times," will be opposed to Senator Miller's re-

forces that succeeded in electing Mr. Evarts will be

"The Newburg Journal" does not indicate its prefrence for senator, but remarks that a man will be selected "without dictation from the party press or party leaders."

Mr Morton is the first choice of "The Troy Telegram." "It is believed," it argues, "that the Republicans of this State cannot do a wiser thing than send Mr. Morton to the Senaic. Above all things he is a Republican. He would represent the whole party. He would make a Senator such as the first state in the country should have. He should be elected."

Conceding that Miller, Hiscock and Morton are the three most prominent candicates for the Senatorship, "The Potsdam Courier and Preeman" pronounces them "all good and worthy men."

FRANK HISCOCK'S OPINIONS.

BUT NOTHING ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP. THE RETIREMENT OF MORRISON AND REWITT-WHAT THE HOUSE WILL DO.

Congressman Frank Hiscock has been in the city for several days looking over the situation with reference to the United States Senatorship. His friends are impressed with the idea that he holds the balance of power in that contest and that he will be able to make a strong figure when the Republican caucus meets at Albany. Mr. Hiscock himself, when asked about the Senatorship yesterday before starting for home, said that he did not care to say anything about New-York Republican politics. In response to an inquiry as to the effect of the recent elections on general politics he

" I do not see how the elections are to affect the policy of the Democratic party or the pelicy of the present House, one way or the other. The atrouvest leader of that policy has, it is true, been defeated. I refer to Mr. Morrison. He believed absolutely and whole-heartedly in the policy for which he contended. to the extent of being indifferent or invensible to the success of his party on any other issue. With him party success involving merely the possession of offices and the distribution of Federal patronage was a matter of utter indifference. He was a thorough believer in the doctrine of the necessity of the reduction of customs duties. He cared for nothing else in politics. I do not know who there is that can fill his place in the next Congress, who has his firm convictions and his honesty of purpose. Upon the next House will be inthe revenue. It is the one imperative necessity, called bonds will all be paid and we will be accumulating surplus revenue to a very large amount each year, pelled to come right over absolutely on this question of protection to the one occupied by the Republican party at the present time or else that is to be the great issue before the country. The De nocratic party is to be tore-d to fight protection and contest it from a Morrison standpoint."

"There will be no way to reduce revenue except by the repeal of the-internal taxes—that is, upon whiskey and tobacco or both-except by adding protected goods to the free list. It is pretty well settled that you cannot reduce the receipts of customs by reducing the duties themselves. The increased quantities of goods imported difference in the rate. Therefore the revenue must be free list or by increasing the duties. President Clove land is compelled to advocate the curtailing of the free hat and the reduction of the number of articles upon it, or else to flop completely over and put his party and himself on the platform and ground that have hitherto been occupied by the Republicans."

"How will Morrison's defeat affect this matter f"
"The loss of Colonel Morrison from Congress, or even the loss of Carlisie, could not change this situation or affect it in the slightest degree. It would have been the same if Morrison had been re-elected. While I always like to see Republicans elected to Congress, I regret to see men of Morrison's honesty of purpose rettra. The question as he has presented it is one of principle, which ought not to be obscured by smaller and encaper men for party purposes. The question should be fairly presented to the country, so that every man and every voter can understand it and pass upon it. The election of Democrats or R publicans who seek to blind their onstituents or the country with respect to their post

constituents or K-publicans was seen to blind respect to their position upon a question like this is a great misfortune."

"How about Mr. Howitt's retirement I"

"Iregree that for the same reason that I rexret the defeat of Mr. Morrison. As a Republican, of course, I rejoice that Republicans have been elected to succeed Democrats any where. In the Brist place, as to Mr. Hewitt, in point of intelligence and aboutly and learning and power of expression it is fair to say of him that he had no superior on his adds in either branch of Congress. He differed from Mr. Morrison in that the latter was somewhat disposes to obstruct legislation for the sake of compelling the consideration of the question from his standarount. Mr. Hewitt was always anxions for the promotion of all remedial iestislation and always really to enter upon that branch of business in Congress. Mr. Morrison subordinated everything to the desire to make the tartif question the great issue. It is a misfortune to Mr. Hewitt's party, no less than to his State, that he decided to retire from Congress, because upon all money questions he represented his State with great ability and had a large indusence in nothing his party un above the wrecking and repudiating line which it showed a tendency to follow."

"Is anything to be done with reference to finance in Congress."

"It is combrided if anything will be done this winter.

"is anything to be done with reference to finance in Courress?"

"It is coubtful if anything will be done this winter. The session at most is only for three months. There is no time to do more than to pass the appropriation utils. The questions of revenue, reduction of tartif, internal revenue taxation, currency, coinage of silver, distribution of the surplus and bankcupter will all be relegated to the Longress."

"Would it had been better for the country if the House had been carried by the Republicans if "Weil, at least it is not an unmixed evil that the Democrate with have control of the House. When Congress convenes in December, 1887, the President will be compelled to make his recommendations to a House of Representatives that is controlled by any party friends. The responsibility of outlinus a policy and of following it is to be thrown squarely upon the Fresident and upon the Democratic party. Most of their pills will doubtless be pending in one branch or the other of Congress when the National nominating conventions are in session. Democratic party. Most of their bills will doubtless be pending in one branch or the other of Cougress when the National contestable geographical strong in the National contestable geographical strong in the National contestable geographical strong in the Democracy—expressing it in plain words—to cheat the country by its ability and canning in grouping together in their platform divers professions that had more or less favor. That sort of tactics put as a disadvantage the Barty in power, which was compelled to have an affirmative policy. All that will be changed in the next contest. The Democrats will be forced to go to the country with the measures that they favor absolutely marked and formulated and pending in Congress and before the country. There will be no chance for deception. Each party will be compelled, if I may use the sporting phrase, to show its hand. In my judgment, that will be a good think for the country.

"How about the labor vote!"

"How about the labor vote!"

"The labor vote has been largely cast for the Democracy, being deceived, as I believe, by the speciousness of its promises and a lake of knowledge of its true character, which is now revealed. There will be no chance for that sort of deception in 1888. The canvas of thas year will be a great business campaign, in which the industries and the voters will throw their influence and votes will direct reference to their interests respectively, with less recard to party lines and organization than were herefore."

"You took for Republican euccess?"

"You took for Republican euccess?"

than ever heretofore."

"You look for Republican success?"

"I do, confidently. That is the tendency of the times."

"How about men! Who will be the nominees?!"

"Everybody knows where I stand as to the Republican southeathon. It is unnecessary for me to repeat it.

The Democrats can scarcely avoid nominating Mr. Cleveland."

AN UNFORTUNATE EXHIB ITION.

CLEVELAND'S WEAK AND CHILDISH COMPLAINT.

From The Brooking Eagle (Den.)

The President's airing at Harvard) of his timeworn grievance against the newspapers that unduly
gossip concerning his affairs was inopportune and out
of place. It was the weak spot of an otherwise acceptable address; in fact, it was quite childish. The
press has done very well by Mr. Cleveland and the
projle give him many compensations for the virtual
loss of privacy which every President suffers, and
which it is philosophical not to cry about or inveigh
against.

TOO SELF-CONSCIOUS

From The New Fork Sun (Dem.)

The matter with Grover Cleveland is egotism. He is an immense egotist. Grover Cleveland is his ever prevailing and pervading sentiment.

ever prevailing and pervading sentiment.

HIS DIGESTION OUT OF ORDER.

From The New Fork World (19th).

We are sorry to find Free-lent Cleveland still fretting and worrying over what he supposes to be very
bad treatment on the part of the press. It is surely
an unfortunate sign when a gentleman invited to a
dinner at a college drags in his personal annoyance
at the conduct of newspapers, and talks more wielly
than with dignity about "the silly, mean and cowardly lies that are every day found in the columns of
certain newspapers, which violate every instinct of
American manifess and in ghoulish give descente
every sacred relation of private life." It foreshadows bad digestion. . . Really we cannot see
any just ground for Mr. Cleveland's persistent and
sovere assaults on the press.

CRUEL TO "FRISKY ANANIAS"

From The Norwich (Conn.) Sudietin.

James Russed Lowell has written a poom entitled,
"The Finding of the Lyro" James Russel has cvidently had his eye on Connecticus politics during the
last campaign; but he is very cruel to make those
allusions to Cleve, now that the thing is all over.

WILL THE PARMERS MOURN THEIR LOSS? From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Governor Hill, of New York has spent the summet in the rural districts, at county fairs, sampling butter-milk, brageing on country cooking, kissing the babies, and taking wisely upon "the pints" of blooded stock. But the vote of the State was a stunier to him. A friend, writing of the condition, remarks: "It is evisent that Mr. Hill is dead to agriculture, dead as a door mail. If any farming is to be carried on in this State in the future it must be by other bands than his. It remains to be seen whether the farmers of New-York will rise up as one man and jointly forward a funeral wreath to the Executive chamber inscribed with the sentiment: "We mourn our loss."

WHY DAVID'S EYES ARE BLACK, Governor Hill's prestage as a politician has been seriously damaged by the defeat of Jeremiah McGuire for Congress in the Governor's own district, and his especial friends are charged with selling out the Permocratic ticket, especially in Elimita. This joined to the election of Peckhain, and the success of the Constitutional Convention, seem to have given the Governor a couple of very black eyes.